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Higgs, and that of M. Paul Viollet upon "French Law in the Age of the Revolution." It was a master-stroke of the editors to secure M. Viollet's pen for this subject, and also to get Professor Maitland to revise the translation of it. This one chapter in itself is worth the price of the volume to any serious student of the Revolution. There is information in it which cannot be discovered elsewhere, save by long and deep delving into many and recondite sources.

The classified bibliography appended to the volume is excellent, but the index is very inadequate.

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*The Principles of Relief.* By EDWARD T. DEVINE. Pp. 495. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1904.

This book is a distinct contribution to the literature of scientific philanthropy. It marks a step in the development of that literature, for in it are brought to consciousness, perhaps for the first time fully, the underlying principles on which the charity organization society movement is based. Moreover, it undertakes to give a comprehensive statement of the elementary principles upon which all relief giving, whether public or private, should rest; and it correlates these principles with the general facts of economics and sociology in such a way as to leave no doubt in the mind of the reader that the author has mastered his subject. The point of view of the book is constructive throughout, as its author evidently intends; and it is safe to say that for many years to come it will be, both for the practical worker and for the scientific student, the authoritative work upon "the principles of relief."

The work is divided into four parts. Part I contains the discussion on the principles of relief. Part II is a digest of seventy-five illustrative cases. Part III gives a brief historical survey of the development of outdoor relief, both public and private, in England and America. Part IV discusses relief in disasters, beginning with the Chicago fire and ending with the "Slocum" disaster.

In Part I, after discussing the development of charity as an outcome of social progress, Dr. Devine undertakes to formulate the principle upon which charitable relief is to be given to dependent families, and from which the amount of relief required may be estimated. This he finds in "the standard of living." Families which fall below the normal standard of living are proper subjects of either disciplinary or charitable measures, as may be found appropriate. To put the matter concretely: "When the actual earning capacity of the family is below the point of physical or moral well being, the deficiency may ordinarily be made up by outside aid. Whenever possible, assistance should be of such a kind as to increase the earning capacity and so make further aid unnecessary. When the deficiency is, however, inevitable and permanent, the aid must be likewise permanent. This is the fundamental and comprehensive principle of relief." The social justification of such relief to those who fall below the normal standard of living lies partly in the fact

that industrial changes, from which the community as a whole profits, displace certain individuals, who suffer vicariously that society may gain. By wise relief measures society merely transfers to the community as a whole these burdens imposed upon individuals by industrial progress. Therefore, "a sound relief policy would seek out from among the families that become dependent as a result of such changes those who suffer most severely, and put them as nearly as possible in a position as eligible as that from which they were displaced."

In the remainder of this discussion Dr. Devine develops the idea that the standard of living affords the guiding principle in relief work, and shows how this principle applies in various phases of charitable work. After touching upon the elimination of disease, and the movement for tenement-house reform as illustrations of preventive and effective relief, he takes up the relief of the poor in their homes as the natural starting point of charitable activity, and considers the different methods of relief suitable to the various types of the family, from the single man or woman to the widow or deserted wife with children. This leads to a consideration of the questions involved in the breaking up of families, and in the care of dependent children and dependent adults. Finally, there is a discussion of four of the more important causes of dependency: family desertion, intemperance, industrial displacement and immigration.

It would seem ungracious to find any fault with such a well-done piece of work. I cannot help feeling, however, after careful reading, that the book shows too much the bias of the author's personal field of labor. Its point of view is too exclusively that of the charity organization society worker. It is but seldom that it takes the point of view of public charities. This neglect of the point of view of public charity is surely a mistake; for even though we grant the author's contention that public outdoor relief should be abolished (the case seems to be pretty well made out for large cities), public charity must always remain, on account of the preponderance of institutional relief belonging to it, more important than private charity. It is to be regretted, therefore, that Dr. Devine did not condense Part IV on "Relief in Disasters," to a single chapter, and give us in his conclusion a comparative survey of the different existing systems of state charity, pointing out, on the one hand, the principle upon which public relief should be based, and on the other, the line which should mark the division of labor between public and private charity.

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*The Principles of Economics.* By FRANK A. FETTER. Pp. 610. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Century Company, 1904.

Writers of economic text-books have evidently found considerable difficulty in placing before the student the results of recent theoretical analysis while retaining such parts of the older body of thought as have not been generally discarded. Conservatism has usually prevailed to such an extent